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PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5056—*Edn.* 356-05-7, *dated* 30*th November* 1907.

The following first 5 Chapters of the Mysore Educational Rules sanctioned by Government are published for general information :—

By Order,
C. S. Balasundaram Iyer,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

Mysore Educational Rules.—Part I.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTION.

A.—Classifications of Institutions.

1. Educational institutions are divided into two classes:—

(i) Public Institutions.—These include (1) Government and Municipal Institutions which are wholly maintained from public funds, that is, State, Local or Municipal funds; (2) Aided Institutions which receive aid in any form from public funds; (3) Unaided Recognised Institutions which receive merely the benefits of inspection and supervision, or which follow the curriculum prescribed by the Mysore Education Department and regularly send their pupils to the Examinations held by the University or by the Mysore Education Department or by the Madras Government.

(ii) Private Institutions.—These include all Indigenous Schools which have not accepted the departmental standards of instruction, and all others in which the course of instruction, however advanced, does not conform to the standards prescribed or accepted by the University or the Department and which do not submit to any public test.

2. Public and Private Institutions are further subdivided as follows:—

- Public Institutions
  - i. Under public management.
    - Managed by Government.
    - Managed by Municipalities.
  - ii. Under private management.
    - Aided by Government or Municipalities.
    - Unaided.
- Private Institutions
  - i. Advanced—Teaching (*a*) Arabic or Persian, (*b*) Sanskrit, (*c*) any other Oriental classical language.
  - ii. Elementary—Teaching a Vernacular language only or mainly as in Indigenous Schools.
  - iii. Elementary—Teaching the Quran.
  - iv. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.

3. Public Institutions in Mysore are classified according to the nature of education and grade as follows:—

- College Education.
  - Arts Colleges.
    - First-grade Colleges.
    - Second-grade Colleges.
  - Oriental do
    - Sanskrit Colleges.
    - Maulvis' and Kannada Pandits' classes.
- School Education.
  - General
    - Secondary
      - Upper Secondary or High Schools.
      - Lower Secondary or Middle Schools.
    - Primary
      - Upper Primary Schools.
      - Lower Primary Schools.
  - Special
    - Schools for training Teachers.
    - „ of Engineering.
    - „ of Industries.
    - „ of Commerce.
    - Sanskrit Pathasalas.
    - Other Special Schools.

4. Schools for general education are also classified according to the first language taught in them into—

(1) English Schools intended for European and Eurasian pupils whose mother-tongue is English and who learn English as the first language.

(2) Vernacular Schools intended for Indian pupils whose mother-tongue is a Vernacular of India and who learn a Vernacular as the first language.

(3) Anglo-Vernacular Schools intended for Indian pupils who learn a Vernacular and English.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools are either High or Middle Schools.

Middle Anglo-Vernacular Schools are either of the first or second grade according as they have all the five Anglo-Vernacular classes or only Anglo-Vernacular classes I, II and III.

5. Schools for general education in Mysore are also classified by grade and locality in departmental returns in the following manner:—

I. High or Upper Secondary Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.

II. Taluk Middle or Lower Secondary Schools.
- 1. Anglo-Vernacular.
- 2. Vernacular.

III. Village Elementary Schools .... Vernacular.

High Schools have a High Department consisting of Forms IV, V and VI and also usually a Middle Department consisting of Anglo-Vernacular classes I to V.

For purposes of classification when a school or department of a school consists of the five Anglo-Vernacular classes, the school or department is considered to be of the middle grade. Nearly all the Taluk Schools are of the middle grade except some Hindustani Schools and auxiliary Kannada Schools at Taluk stations. Most of the Taluk Middle Schools for boys are Anglo-Vernacular and teach English as a second language. But English is not taught compulsorily to all boys above the II Vernacular standard except in a few Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Most of them have a complete series of Vernacular classes from I to V and such boys above the II Vernacular standard as have a desire to learn English are permitted to commence English at any time they choose, special classes being provided for their instruction in English.

English classes have of late been added to a few Taluk Branch Schools which for that reason are now called Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

All Village Elementary Schools irrespective of their standard of instruction are classified as Primary Schools.

6. Schools for Special Education in Mysore are—

I. Normal Schools which are either of the Upper Secondary or Lower Secondary grade. The following tabular statement shows the classes and final examinations :—

Grade	Classes	Examinations
Upper Secondary.	VII Training ... VII General ...	Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Upper Secondary Grade. Upper Secondary Examination.
	VI General ...	School Annual Examination.
Lower Secondary.	V Training ... V General ...	Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Lower Secondary Grade. Lower Secondary Examination.

II. School of Engineering (Mysore) which has the following departments or classes:—

Classes.	Examinations.
(1) Sub-Overseers' and Surveyors' class.	Madras Technical and School Examinations.
(2) Draughtsmen's class.	Do.
(3) Sub-Surveyors,' Maistris,' Tank and Work Inspectors' class.	Do.

III. Schools of Industries for teaching the following Arts and Industries: —

Arts or Industries.	Examinations.
1. Drawing.	Madras Technical Examinations.
2. Modelling.	,,
3. Carpentry.	,,
4. Cabinet-making.	,,
5. Blacksmiths' work.	,,
6. Rattan work.	,,
7. Pottery.	,,
8. Weaving.	,,
9. Lacquer work.	,,
10. Masonry.	,,

IV. Schools of Commerce teaching the subjects of the examinations for the Diploma of Commerce conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, or the Chamber of Commerce, London.

Subjects.	Examinations.
Book-keeping.	Madras Technical or London C. of C. Examinations.
Short-hand.	,,
Commercial correspondence.	,,
Geography.	,,
Banking.	,,
Type-writing.	,,

B. Standards, Forms or Classes.

(Government Order C. No. 121, dated 21st November 1893.)

7. The subjoined statement gives the grades, standards and final examinations of Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools :—

Pupil's age	Vernacular Schools			Anglo-Vernacular Schools		
	Grade	Standard	Final Examination	Grade	Form or Standard	Final Examination
15—16	High.	VII.	Mysore Upper Secondary Examination.	High.	VI Form.	Matriculation Examination.
14—15					V Form.	
13—14		VI.			IV Form.	
12—13	Middle.	V.	Mysore Lower Secondary Examination.	Middle.	V A.-V. class or III Form.	Mysore Lower Secondary Examination.
11—12					IV A.-V. class or II Form.	
10—11					III A.-V. class. or I Form.	
9—10		IV.			II A.-V. class.	
8—9	Upper Primary.	III.			I A.-V. class.	
7—8		II.				
6—7	Lower Primary.	I.				
5—6		Infant.				

Standard of admission into the lowest class of an Anglo-Vernacular School.

(Government Order C. No. 121, dated 21st November 1893.)

8. No boy shall be admitted into the I class of an Anglo-Vernacular School who has not passed the II Vernacular standard.

NOTE.—No boy shall be considered to have passed the II Vernacular standard unless he has passed in—(1) a Vernacular, and (2) Arithmetic by that standard. The admission of boys into the I class of an Anglo-Vernacular School will be made —(1) on the production of a certificate signed by a Deputy Inspector showing that the boy seeking admission has passed the II Vernacular standard in the subjects named above, or (2) on the production of a leaving certificate signed by the Head Master of a Government, Municipal, Aided or Unaided Recognised Vernacular School showing that the boy has qualified himself for promotion to the III Vernacular class, or (3) on the results of an examination held by the Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School to ascertain whether the boy seeking admission is qualified in the subjects of the II Vernacular standard specified above.

CHAPTER II.

SCHOOL ECONOMY AND DISCIPLINE.

General qualifications of Teachers.

1. A teacher of an Upper Secondary Form should, as a rule, have passed the B. A. Degree Examination in the subject which he is teaching. An English teacher of the IV and V Anglo-Vernacular classes should, as a rule, have passed the F. A. Examination. Teachers of English in Anglo-Vernacular classes I to III should have passed the Matriculation Examination. Teachers of the IV and V Vernacular classes should have passed the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination. Teachers of Vernacular classes below the IV should have passed the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination. As the supply of trained and certificated teachers increases, they shall be employed in preference to untrained and uncertificated teachers.

Politics.

2. No Manager, Head Master, or other member of the establishment of a Public Institution shall be permitted to take part in political agitation directed against the authority of the British Government or the Mysore State or inculcate opinions tending to excite feelings of political disloyalty or disaffection, nor shall any student or pupil take part in such political agitation.

Private tuition and other avocations.

3. No teacher employed in a Public Institution shall take up *private work of any kind* which is likely to interfere with his usefulness as a teacher, except, in the case of a master employed in a Government School, with the express permission of the Inspecting Officer, and in the case of a teacher of an Aided or Municipal School, with the express permission of the Manager or the Municipal Board. Private tuition must in no way be allowed to interfere with the professional duties of a teacher of any kind whether it be teaching in school, preparation at home or correction of exercises. Such duties must never be made subordinate to private work.

Site, plan and accommodation.

4. No school shall be entitled to receive aid from public funds whether State, Local, or Municipal, that is held in a building of which the site, plan and accommodation have not been approved by the Head of the Education Department in the case of Secondary Schools or by the Inspecting Officer in the case of Primary Schools.

Size of class rooms.

5. In Primary Schools for general education eight square feet and eighty cubic feet of space shall be provided for each pupil. In all Higher Schools the space provided for each pupil should not be less than ten square and eighty cubic feet. The area of windows and open doors should not be less than one-fifth of the area of the floor of the class room.

Sanitation.

6. Every school building shall be maintained in substantial repair and in a cleanly condition. Scribbling on the walls, doors and windows or otherwise defacing them shall be strictly forbidden on pain of heavy punishment. The building shall be subject to inspection by the Departmental Inspecting Officer and such other officers as Government may direct.

Furniture, apparatus and appliances.

7. Every school shall be provided with such furniture, apparatus and appliances as are approved by the Inspecting Officer.

Over-crowding.

8. No class room shall be permanently used as such by a larger number of pupils than it is sufficient to accommodate.

Latrine.

9. Latrines shall be provided for schools in Municipal towns where the services of scavengers are available.

Infectious diseases.

(Circular D. No. 37, 28th June 1895.)

10. Pupils suffering from small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, mumps, whooping cough, itch, ring-worm, scabby head or ophthalmia shall not be permitted to attend school, as these diseases are communicable to others.

The following table shows when school attendance may be resumed by a pupil who has suffered from a communicable disease :—

Disease	Date at which school attendance may be resumed
Small-pox ...	When every scab has fallen off, about four weeks after the commencement of the attack.
Chicken-pox and Measles...	When all desquamation is completed, not less than three weeks from the beginning of rash.
Whooping Cough ...	In about eight weeks.
Mumps ...	About three weeks from the beginning.
Itch, Ring-worm, Scabby head and Ophthalmia.	After cure is effected.

Plague.

11. The following suggestions are made for the guidance of teachers during prevalence of plague :—

(1) All teachers are recommended to get themselves inoculated and to get as many of their pupils as possible inoculated with the plague serum.

(2) If the school house is spacious, well-ventilated and situated outside a town or village, there is no need to close the school during the prevalence of plague. Even if parents camp out, the pupils can come to school from camp.

(3) The school house should be opened early in the morning, and sunlight and air should be freely let in through all the doors and windows long before the scholars assemble. The floor should be swept clean and a solution of a disinfecting fluid like phenyl should be freely sprinkled on the floor every morning. The building should be frequently white-washed and its surroundings kept clean.

(4) Rat traps and poison should be constantly used for the destruction of mice and rats when plague prevails.

(5) When a dead rat is found on the school premises, it should be removed as soon as possible with a pair of iron tongs, and burnt on a heap of dry sticks or refuse on which some kerosine oil has been previously poured. The tongs themselves should be disinfected by heating on fire.

(6) The building in which a dead rat has been found should be immediately disinfected by desiccation if it be kutcha or by chemicals if it be pucca.

(7) No pupils coming from infected houses or whose clothes are dirty should be permitted to attend school.

(8) As plague recurs periodically about the same time of the year in infected localities, a long vacation may be given and the school closed during the month or months in which the epidemic prevails. But in such cases the school year should not be shorter than nine working months, and the school should be kept open during the time of the regular vacations, with this proviso that in the hot weather the school may meet only once in the day from 7 to 11-30 A.M., with an interval of 30 minutes from 9-30 to 10 A.M. When school is held only once in the morning the first lesson should be of an hour's duration, and the succeeding four lessons of 45 minutes' duration.

(9) When the people of a small town or village, camp out at some distance from the town or village they should be persuaded to construct a temporary shed near their camp at their own cost for the use of the whole school or the most important classes. The temporary shed should be constructed of an oblong form with a mud wall from 3 to 4 feet high on all sides, and a roof of thatch or straw supported on cheap jungle wood posts. As plague recurs every year in most places which are once infected by it, the materials of the temporary shed should be removed when the people return to their town or village and carefully preserved for future use.

(10) If a master goes away after closing his school without previously obtaining the permission of the Inspecting Officer to whom he is subordinate, he is not entitled to any pay from the date from which he absents himself and he renders himself liable to punishment for absence without leave.

(11) During the prevalence of plague the school hours may be altered, if necessary, with the permission of the Inspecting Officer, and the school held only once either in the morning or in the afternoon for not less than 4½ hours a day with a recess of half an hour. The duration of the lessons will be as suggested in Rule (8).

DEFECTIVE EYESIGHT AND HEARING.

12. Snellen's Vision chart for schools should be used for testing the sight of pupils of Anglo-Vernacular Middle and High Schools and Colleges. The sight should be tested twice every year at the beginning of each term in the months of January and June according to the instructions given on the chart for the examination of eyes. The same chart contains instructions for the examination of pupils' ears. If any of the questions stated at the foot of the chart are answered in the affirmative the pupil should be given a letter of warning to his parent or guardian in the following form. A sufficient number of printed copies of the letter of warning should be kept for use in each institution by the Principal or Headmaster.

DEAR SIR,

After due examination it is believed that your son has some eye—ear disease for which a doctor of recognised standing should be consulted. It is requested that this matter be not neglected as pupils with eye—ear diseases cannot obtain the best results in school.

Yours faithfully,

Head Master of_____ School.

Date_____,

NOTE.—The word "Eye" or "Ear" may be crossed out or both retained with 'and' between as may be appropriate to the case.

Physical Exercise and Field Games.

13. Pupils should be induced to take regular and systematic exercise in the open air. Where a Gymnastic Instructor is employed, it should be the duty of one of the teachers to help him to maintain order and discipline. Indian games should be encouraged wherever it is not possible to introduce European games.

On the play-ground order and prompt obedience are of far greater importance than the time spent in the game. Orderliness, self-control, respect for the rights of others, ready obedience to constituted authority, absence of all tendency to shirk work and the subordination of one's own interests to those of one's party or side should be the principal virtues insisted on.

Inspecting Officers should, in their reports, make a special mention of such teachers as have taken an active interest in the games and physical training of their pupils.

Discipline.

14. The rules of discipline of every Public School shall include the following:—

(1) Every pupil shall wear a clean and decent dress, and, except where national customs forbid it, a suitable covering for the head.

(2) No pupil shall be allowed to sit in the class with his shoes on, unless they are shoes of English pattern and socks are worn.

(3) Every pupil shall salute the teachers of his school on meeting them and it shall be the duty of the teachers to return such salutes.

(4) On the teacher entering his class room, the pupils shall rise and remain standing till they are desired to sit or till the teacher takes his seat.

(5) No pupil shall be allowed to leave the class room without the permission of his teacher, or until the class is dismissed.

Moral Training.

15. In every school the teachers should consider it a part of their duty to attend to the formation of the character of their pupils as well as to instruct them and train their intellectual faculties. In the case of a large number of pupils moral and religious education, such as should be given by parents and others at home, is sadly deficient or wholly wanting. Under these circumstances the burden of forming and strengthening the character of young pupils almost wholly falls upon the teachers. Teachers should endeavour by precept and example to implant in their pupils a high sense of duty and honour, and habits of industry, truthfulness, self-control and courageous perseverance in the face of difficulties. They should teach them to reverence what is noble, to be ready for self-sacrifice, and to strive their utmost after purity and truth. They should foster that regard for the feelings and happiness of others which is the foundation of unselfishness and the true basis of all good manners. They should win the affection and confidence of their pupils, who should love and honour them as they would their parents and look up to them for advice and guidance. They should mingle with their pupils in outdoor sports,

which afford many opportunities of observing and influencing the character of their pupils. The corporate life of the school, especially in the play-ground, should develop that instinct for fair-play and loyalty to one another which is the germ of a wider sense of honour in later life. Teachers should avoid such stern or repressive discipline as would, while giving to puplis no freedom of action, encourage a cringing servility of manner and hypocrisy. The retention in the same class along with young boys of others comparatively advanced in age who are dull in learning or have for long periods failed to show satisfactory progress is detrimental to the character of the younger boys. Such elderly boys should be dismissed after a trial as unfit to associate with younger and fresher minds.

Monitors and Prefects.

16. To help the teachers in maintaining order and discipline in Middle and Primary Schools, the Head Master should select a boy from every class to act as monitor. It will be the duty of the monitor to maintain order during the temporary absence of the class teacher, to stop boys from leaving the class unnecessarily and without permission, to warn them against any kind of improper behaviour in the absence of the teacher, and to report the names of those who do not heed his warning.

In High Schools the Head Master may select at the commencement of the school year several boys of the highest class distinguished for their good sense and healthy influence, and also one or more boys of the lower classes to act as prefects of the school. The Senior Prefect of each class will perform the duties of class Monitor, and all prefects shall see that no boys of any class behave themselves in a disorderly manner at any time in the absence of the teacher, whether during school hours or on the play-ground, or use foul or abusive language, or are guilty of dishonesty or improper behaviour of any kind. It will be their duty to warn defaulters to desist from objectionable actions or the use of objectionable language at any time, and to see during school hours that the class room is kept tidy and that the floor is not littered with pieces of paper or spoilt copies. All prefects should have the power of reporting the names of those who do not heed their warning to the class master or the Head Master, and the Senior Prefect of the class may be authorized to send down a boy at the commencement of the next lesson from three to six places for noisy or disorderly behaviour during the temporary absence of the teacher. The Prefects should be held responsible for the good behaviour of all boys and should themselves be liable to punishment if they neglect their duties.

Punishments.

17. Corporal punishments shall only be inflicted in boys' schools in cases of moral delinquency, such as deliberate lying, obscenity of word or act, or flagrant insubordination, and then it shall be limited to six cuts on the hand and be administered only by or under the supervision of the Head Master. The Head Master shall record every case in which such punishment has been inflicted, specifying the name, class and age of the pupil, the date, the nature of the offence and the amount of the punishment. Corporal punishment shall not as a rule be inflicted on boys above the age of fifteen. Gross cases of immorality and insubordination shall be punished by expulsion.

School Libraries and Reading Rooms.

18. It shall be the duty of the Head Master to se[illegible]library contains suitable books of reference and general lite[illegible]Masters and pupils make frequent use of such books. W[illegible]om should be attached to the library, and maintai[illegible] by the teachers and pupils. The Head Mas[illegible] odicals placed on the reading room table a[illegible]

School Museums.

19. The formation and maintenance of a school museum should be regarded as an important duty of a Head Master and his assistants. All objects of nature or art of scientific or artistic value which can be found or are produced in the district should form a large proportion of the articles placed in the museum. Pupils should be encouraged not only to look for such objects as would increase the usefulness of the museum but also to take an active interest in classifying and arranging the articles received. Every endeavour should be made to secure also the co-operation and sympathy of the officers of the district in the formation of the school museum.

School Registers.

20. Every school shall keep the following registers in the prescribed forms :—

(1) A Register of Admissions and Withdrawals.
(2) A Monthly Register of Attendance, Fees, and Fines.
(3) A Time-table.
(4) An Acquittance Roll.
(5) A Library Catalogue and Issue Book.
(6) A Register of Corporal Punishments in Schools for Boys.
(7) A Register of Attendance of Teachers.
(8) A Visitors' Book.
(9) A Register of School Contingent Expenditure.
(10) Registers of Collections and Expenditure for Sports, Reading Room, Boys' Library, Literary Associations, etc.
(11) A Log-book.

N. B.—The Log-book shall be kept by the principal teacher who shall enter in it from time to time such events as the introduction of new books, apparatus, or courses of instruction, any plan of lessons approved by the Inspecting Officer, the visits of Managers, absence, illness or failure of duty on the part of any of the staff; or any special circumstances affecting the school that may, for the sake of future reference or for any other reason, deserve to be recorded.

Preservation of School Records.

(Circular D. No. 18 of 10th January 1894.)

21. The following is a list showing for what length of time each kind of School records should be preserved in Departmental High, Middle and Primary Schools, and as far as possible in all Municipal, Aided and Unaided Recognised Schools :—

Description of Records.	*Number of years for which records should be preserved.*
1 Standing Orders and Circulars	All years.
2 To and From Registers and Files	,,
3 Annual list of Furniture, Maps, Books and School Appliances...	,,
4 Register of Masters' Attendance	,,
5 Acquittance Roll	,,
6 Admission Registers	,,
7 Scholars' Attendance and Fee Registers	,,
8 Visitors' Book	,,
9 Results of School Examination	5 years.
10 Progress and Attendance Reports	3 years.
11 Monthly Statement of Fees, if any	3 years.
12 Accounts and Records of Branch Book Depot, if any ...	3 years.
13 Annual Returns of Attendance, of Receipts and Expenditure, and of Results of Public Examination	2 years.
14 Time-tables	2 years.
15 Monthly Return of Receipts and Expenditure	1 year.
16 In the case of Taluk Schools the Service Registers of Head Masters and Assistant Masters	All years.

[illegible] and Vacations for High Schools.

22. [illegible] Normal Schools and the College and High School Dep[illegible]ege will be closed for the winter vacation from [illegible]ys inclusive. The first term of the school [illegible] if that date falls on a Sunday on the follow-[illegible]at date falls on a Saturday, otherwise, on

acations of Anglo-Vernacular and Taluk Vernacular Schools.

23. All Anglo-Vernacular Schools at any station and all Vernacular Schools Taluk Head-quarters will be closed every year for the hot weather vacation from st April to 20th May, both days inclusive.

Morning School for Taluk Branch and Hobli Schools.

24. All Taluk Branch and Hobli Schools will be held from 21st April to 20th during the hot weather from 7 to 10-15 A.M., with an interval of fifteen minutes 9 to 9-15 A.M., the first three lessons being of 40 minutes' duration each and ast two of 30 minutes each.

Half holiday for Sante.

25. In all schools other than those at District Head-quarters the weekly half liday may be given on the Sante day if the Sante is held either in the place in which the school is held or within a radius of five miles. In such cases the school shall be held for the whole day on Saturday.

Service Registers.

26. Every teacher, officer or menial servant employed in the Education Department shall maintain a service register in which every step in his official life shall be recorded, and each entry shall be attested in the case of those employed in High Schools by the Head-master, and in the case of all other schools by the Deputy or Assistant Deputy Inspector. The Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors shall during their inspection examine the service registers of all teachers and satisfy themselves that the entries are correct and duly attested. The Head-masters of High Schools, Anglo-Vernacular Schools and all Taluk Schools shall keep in their custody their own service registers as well as those of their assistants. The Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors shall keep in their custody the service registers of all teachers of Taluk Branch and Hobli Schools.

Terminal Examinations.

27. The first Terminal Examination of the VI and III Forms shall be held during the last five or six days of the first term. The results shall be reported to the Inspector-General of Education on or about the 1st June. The second Terminal Examination of the III Form shall be held at the end of July and the results reported before the 15th August. The second Terminal Examination of the VI Form shall be held from the 20th to 25th August and the results reported before the 15th September. The VI and III Forms should be examined a third time in some subjects in the month of November. The first Terminal Examination of the IV and V Forms will be held on the 1st July and the following days and the results reported on the 1st August. The second Terminal Examination of the IV and V Forms May be held so as to end on the Friday preceding the Matriculation Examination from the results reported to the Inspector-General before the 7th January.

Use of Buildings.

The officer in charge of an educational institution shall use great discretion in the use of the building under his charge for public meetings, and in doubtful cases the orders of the Controlling Officer shall be sought. A register shall be kept showing the use to which the school building is put for any purpose other than an educational one.

Applications for Admission of Pupils.

29. No pupil shall be newly admitted to any Government, Aided or Municipal School unless he is accompanied by his parent or guardian who shall sign the form of application for admission before the Head Master or unless he is at least provided with a form of application for admission signed by his parent or guardian. An admission fee equal to the monthly fee of the class into which admission is sought but not exceeding Re. 1 shall always be charged.

Inter-School Rules.

30. The following Inter-School Rules have been sanctioned by Governmer Order No. 4315—Ed. 113, dated 12th October 1897 :—

Terms.

(1) For the purposes of instruction and the admission and discharge of pu the year shall be divided for all Government, Municipal and A Schools into two terms, the first term extending from January to and the second term from June to December.

Migration of Pupils.

(2) No pupil who has already been enrolled for a term at any Governme Municipal or Aided School shall be admitted to another during th term, except on production of a leaving certificate granted und Rule 5.

Leaving Certificates.

(3) No pupil who has previously studied in any Government, Municipal or Aided School shall be admitted to another unless he presents a leaving certificate from his last school showing (*a*) that he has paid all fees due to that school, (*b*) the class in which he studied at the time of leaving it, and (*c*) if it is the time when the annual promotions take place whether he is qualified for promotion to the next higher class.

(4) The Head Master of the School or College into which a pupil is admitted shall not place him in any higher class during the term in which he has been admitted, than the one he would have been in at the School or College he has left. The rule shall not apply to the Lower Primary classes.

(5) The Head Master shall give a leaving certificate at any time to a pupil who asks for it for good and sufficient reasons with the express approval of his parent or guardian, and shall give such certificate without any inquiry into reasons, if it is asked for with the approval of his parent or guardian at the end of a term, or at the beginning of a term before the latest date fixed for the first payment of the fee, or in the case of free schools before the end of the first month from the commencement of a term.

The Head Master shall file among his records counterfoils attested by himself of all leaving certificates issued by him.

(6) When a boy seeks admission without a leaving certificate, the Head Master of the new school may apply to the Head Master of the school left and ask for the leaving certificate. In the event of the Head Master refusing a leaving certificate, the parent or guardian of the pupil shall have the right to appeal to the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore whose decision shall be final.

(7) If a pupil is found to have obtained admission by means of a false certificate or false representations of any kind, he shall be summarily dismissed with forfeiture of whatever fees he may have paid.

Dismissal or Expulsion.

(8) In the event of a pupil being dismissed under Rule 7, or being formally, expelled on account of grave misconduct, the Head Master shall record his reasons for the expulsion and report the fact at once to the parent or guardian of the pupil, and within seven days, in the case of all Vernacular, Sanskrit and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, to the Deputy Inspector of Schools, of the district, and in the case of all English Schools and Colleges to the Inspector-General of Education. A pupil thus expelled from one school or college shall not be admitted into any other Government, Municipal or Aided School or Col

within a period to be determined by the Inspector-General of Education on the recommendation of the Head Master or the Inspecting Officer.

NOTE.—The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the Bangalore Central College, and an appeal from an order passed by the Principal of the said College under para 6 shall be to Government, whose decision shall be final and no pupil expelled from that College under para 8 shall be admitted into any other institution without the sanction of Government.

Attendance of Village Elementary Schools.

(Circular No. 1, dated 2nd April 1891.)

31. The following rules are made for the guidance of Deputy Inspectors regarding the number of teachers and attendance in village schools:—

(1) Villagers desirous of having a school are expected to provide a house for the school as well as another for the master.

(2) In schools of the maidan districts or tracts, in which only one teacher is employed, the number on the roll should not be less than 25 nor the average daily attendance less than 15. But in schools in which two teachers are employed, the number on the roll should not be less than 50 nor the average daily attendance less than 30.

(3) In schools of the malnad tracts in which only one teacher is employed, the number on the roll should not be less than 20 nor the average daily attendance less than 12. But in schools in which there are two teachers, the number on the roll should not be less than 40 nor the average daily attendance less than 25.

(4) When a school does not satisfy these conditions, the Deputy Inspector may after giving three months' previous notice to the teachers and the people recommend the closing or transfer of the school or the reduction of the number of teachers to one as the case may be.

(5) The cases of schools having more than two teachers should be considered individually in the spirit of the above rules.

Number of Teachers in Village Schools.

(Circular D. No. 29, dated 3rd May 1894.)

32. For a small village school one teacher is sufficient if the highest standard is the I or II Vernacular Standard. For an Upper Primary School having a fair number of boys in every class up to the III, two or three teachers may be required according as the total number in average attendance is small or large. For a small Middle School teaching up to the V Standard four teachers ought to be quite sufficient. The time-tables can be easily arranged so that one teacher may teach two classes such as the IV and V, or the III and IV, or the I and II together, when the number of pupils in each class is small. For object lessons, singing, narration of stories and drill, the Infant and I classes can be easily combined together. Classes above the Infant may be combined for instruction unless when so combined they contain more than 30 pupils in average attendance.

Attendance of Girls in Village Elementary Schools.

(Circular D. No. 29, dated 13th June 1895.)

33. Villagers have no objection to let girls learn along with boys in village schools. The admission of girls into boys' schools in villages is not only permissible but should be encouraged as much as possible by inspecting officers, teachers and school committees.

The teaching of Telugu in Kannada Village Schools.

(Circular D. No. 35, dated 27th June 1895.)

34. In parts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts and elsewhere when the vernacular spoken at home by the majority of pupils in a village Kannada School happens to be Telugu and the parents desire that Telugu reading and writing should be taught, the masters should with the Deputy Inspector's permission teach Telugu in accordance with the following standards in addition to the portions prescribed in Kannada. When a class brings up both Kannada and Telugu at inspection time, the

Deputy Inspector will allow a reduction in the quantity of Kannada brought up in proportion to the work shown in Telugu :—

Infant Standard	I Standard	II Standard	III Standard
(a) To read the Telugu Infant Primer (Madras School Series).	(a) To read the Telugu First Standard Reader Part I (Madras School Series) and answer questions on the meaning and subject matter.	(a) To read the Second Standard Telugu Reader (Madras School Series) and answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter.	(a) To read Nalacharitram and answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter.
(b) To write to dictation a short sentence from the Reader in large hand on a slate or board.	(b) To write large hand, a full copy book to be shown.	(b) To read manuscripts written in plain hand.	(b) To read ordinary manuscripts.
	(c) To write to dictation four lines from the Reader.	(c) To write medium and small hand, a full copy book to be shown. (d) To write to dictation six lines from the Reading Book.	(c) To write small hand, a full copy book to be shown. (d) To write to dictation eight lines from the Reading Book.

Cleanliness of Pupils in Village Schools.

(Circular D. No. 38, dated 28th June 1895.)

35. Many pupils of Vernacular Schools in the Province, especially in villages, attend school in dirty clothes that have not been washed for a long time. By the use of such clothes they injure not only their own health, but also that of those with whom they come in contact, and convey the germs of infectious diseases to others. Inspecting Officers should see that the masters insist on the personal cleanliness of their pupils and send home boys who may be dirtily clad with strict injunction to return with cleaner clothes. Poverty is often pleaded as an excuse for want of cleanliness, but poverty does not prevent the washing of the body or the clothes. The parents are chiefly responsible for the uncleanly habits of their children, and therefore masters should remonstrate with the parents, and impress upon them the duty of daily washing their children, and giving them clean clothes to wear.

Inspecting Officers should speak to the members of village school committees and to the parents assembled at the time of inspection on the subject of this Circular, and impress on them their duties towards their children in matters of cleanliness. They may also induce liberal minded members of school committees to collect small subscriptions from which to pay for the washing of the clothes of extremely poor boys, or for a suit of new clothes to be occasionally given to a very poor pupil.

Furniture, Maps, Books, etc., in Middle and Primary Schools.

(Circular D. No. 17, dated 10th January 1894.)

36. A list of all school furniture, maps, reference books, pictures, ball-frames and school appliances of every kind on hand on the 1st July of every year should be neatly written over the signature of the Head Master and hung up in a prominent place in the school, and a copy duly signed kept in the school records.

A copy of the list should be sent by the Head Master before the 10th July in each year to the Curator of the Central Book Depot.

When an article of furniture, a map, a book or other article has become useless, it may be removed from the list by the Inspecting Officer who should enter a note of such removal in the office copy of the list, stating how the useless article has been disposed of. Inspecting Officers should compare the list with that of the previous year to note the omissions and additions, if any.

Committees of Village Schools.

(G. O. No. 223-41, dated 29th May 1893.

and Circular C. No. 49, dated 28th June 1902.)

37. All village schools shall be placed under the supervision of Visiting Committees composed of three to four intelligent villagers of whom it is essential that a fair proportion should be non-Brahmins or raiyats. The best educated member of the committee will act as 'Correspondent' or 'Secretary' who will attend to all correspondence on behalf of the committee. The members shall be selected in consultation with the Amildar from such intelligent villagers as are likely to take an interest in the progress and welfare of the village school. The Deputy Inspector of the District will issue to each member a sannad of his appointment in the following manner:—

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಶೀಮೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

Sannad given to
in the village of
Taluk.

You are hereby appointed a Member of the Committee for the Management of the Vernacular School in the village of
in Taluk.
Government hopes that you will supervise the working of the school in accordance with the Rules given below and promote the cause of education in your village.

Date 19 .
Camp

H. J. BHABHA,
Inspr.-Genl.

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು

ರವಾನಿಸಿರುತ್ತೆ.

ತಾರೀಖು 19 **ನೆ ಮಾಹೆ / ನೆ ಇಸವಿ**

ಮೊಕ್ಕಾಂ

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು

ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗೆ.

ಕೊಡೋಸಾದ ಸನ್ನದು.

ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ದೇಶಭಾಷೆಯ ಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮೆಂಬರಾಗಿ ನಿಯಮಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದರಡಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಾಲ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ನೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುವದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಿರಿ ಎಂದು ನಂಬುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಬತಾರೀಖು ನೆ
1900 ನೆ ಇಸವಿ ದರ
ಜಾಗ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಎಚ್. ಜೆ. ಭಾಭಾ,
ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಜನರಲ್.

ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗೆ

ಡಿಪ್ಯೂಟಿ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್,
ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್.

THE DUTIES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:—

(1) To visit the school from time to time, and to see that the attendance and admission registers are properly kept, that the furniture, maps and reference books are in good order, that the school-house and its surroundings are kept clean, and that the actual attendance is not far short of the number on the roll.

(2) To inform the Deputy Inspector if the head or sole master or if an assistant master absents himself without obtaining leave, to take charge of the school when the only master of a school dies or absents himself for unavoidable reasons, and to report the circumstance to the Deputy Inspector.

(3) To be present when a new Head-master takes charge of the school or an Assistant Master takes temporary charge of the Head-master's duties.

ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ಮೆಂಬರ್‌ಗಳ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ:—

(1) ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ, ಹಾಜರಿ ಗೈರ್ ಹಾಜರಿ ರಿಜಸ್ಟರುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸೇರತಕ್ಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವ ರಿಜಸ್ಟರುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವಂತೆಯೂ, ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯ ಸಾಮಾನು ಭೂಪಟ, ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಮೊದಲಾದ ವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವಂತೆಯೂ, ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಸುತ್ತ ಮುತ್ತಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನೂ ಚೊಕ್ಕಟವಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವಂತೆಯೂ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ರಿಜಸ್ಟರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿರದಂತೆಯೂ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ.

(2) ಹೆಡ್ಮಾಸ್ಟರಾಗಲಿ, ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬರೇ ಮಾಸ್ಟರಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಸ್ಟರಾಗಲಿ ರಜಾ ಪಡೆಯದೆ ಗೈರ್ ಹಾಜರಾದರೆ ಆ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬರೇ ಮಾಸ್ಟರಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಿಗೂ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಗೈರ್ ಹಾಜರಾದರೂ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯ ಚಾರ್ಜನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿ ಆ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಡೆಪ್ಯೂಟಿ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸೋಣ.

(3) ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹೆಡ್ಮಾಸ್ಟರು ಬಂದು ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯ ಚಾರ್ಜನ್ನು ತಗದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗಲೂ, ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಸ್ಟರು ಹಂಗಾಮಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೆಡ್ಮಾಸ್ಟರ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಾಗಲೂ ಹಾಜರಿರೋಣ.

(4) To see that the teachers work regularly during the appointed school hours, to encourage all classes of people living within easy distance from the school to send their children to school, to see that all pupils are provided with the necessary school books, to help the masters in maintaining discipline and in the management of the school generally, to see that the school does not suffer from the party strifes of the village, if any, and to record their remarks and suggestions in the Visitors' Book when necessary.

(5) To take steps for providing a suitable building for the school when one is wanting, by selecting a site, collecting subscriptions, and supervising the construction of a new building, and to supervise the repairs or extension of the existing building.

(6) To be present at the inspection of the school by the Deputy Inspector or other officers of Government and to take respectable visitors to inspect the school.

(7) To communicate to the Deputy Inspector suggestions for the improvement of the school.

(4) ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು ಕ್ರಮ ಪ್ರಕಾಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ, ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಬರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿರುವಷ್ಟು ಹಾಸಲೇಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಪಡಿಸೋಣ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅವರವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕ್ರಮವರಿತು ನಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡೋಣ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡೋಣ, ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಕ್ಷಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕಕ್ಷಿ ಜನಗಳಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥಾ ಜನಗಳಿಂದ ಸ್ಕೂಲಿಗೆ ಬಾಧಕ ಬರದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ, ಅವಕ್ಕೆಂಕವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ತಮಗೆ ತೋರಿದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ವಿಜಿಟರ್ಸ್ ಬುಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯೋಣ.

(5) ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಮನೆಯು ಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ನಿವೇಶನವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಡೋಣ, ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚಂದಾ ವಸೂಲ್ಮಾಡೋಣ, ಹೊಸ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾಗಿಬಂದರೂ, ಇರುವ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಬಂದರೂ, ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದರೂ, ಅದರಮೇಲೆ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ತೆಗದುಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ.

(6) ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರಾಗಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಇತರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಸ್ಥರಾಗಲಿ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿರೋಣ, ಊರಿಗೆ ಇತರ ದೊಡ್ಡವನುಷ್ಯರು ಬಂದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗೋಣ.

(7) ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಬರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸೋಣ.

Committees of Girls' Schools.

(G. O. No. 13156—Ed. 266, dated 10th February 1902.)

37. Every Girls' School maintained from Public Funds shall be placed under the general supervision of a Committee. The functions and powers of Girls' School Committees are defined for the guidance of committees in the following rules:—

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE COMMITTEES OF GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

(G. O. No. 13156—Ed. 266, dated 10th February 1902.)

The following Rules for the guidance of the Committees of Government Girls' Schools are published for the information of the public:—

1. Every Girls' School maintained from Public Funds, except the Maharani's College and Schools at District Head-quarters, shall be placed under the general supervision of a Committee appointed by the Inspector-General of Education, who will notify the names of the members in the official Gazette. The Committee of the Maharani's College and Schools at District Head-quarters will be appointed by Government.

2. The Committee will be composed partly of Government Officers appointed *ex-officio* and partly of non-official gentlemen, and when possible, also of English and Indian ladies taking interest in female education.

3. The number of members on each Committee shall not be less than six or more than eighteen.

4. One-third of the members shall form the quorum.

5. The Government in the case of the Maharani's College and of Girls' Schools at Head-quarters of Districts, and the Inspector-General of Education in all other cases, will appoint the President of the Committee. The President, and in his absence any Chairman selected by the members present, shall preside at each meeting.

6. All questions on which there is a division shall be decided by a majority of votes, the President having a casting vote.

7. Ordinary meetings of the Committee will be called by the President once a month or whenever he thinks it necessary to call them. The Head Master or Head Mistress, or Superintendent may attend each meeting of the Committee to give any information required, but shall not vote unless he or she is a member of the Committee.

8. Extraordinary meetings of the Committee shall be called by a written notice signed by any three members of the Committee.

9. The Committee may appoint from the members an Honorary Secretary or two Honorary Secretaries, whose duty it shall be to keep a full account of the business transacted at each meeting. Such account shall be read at the next meeting, and if approved, signed by the President or Chairman before the business of that meeting is proceeded with.

10. The Committee will exercise general supervision over the management of the school and inspect the school occasionally and secure as far as possible the sympathy, confidence and support of the people by affording on all occasions their help and co-operation in maintaining discipline and a high moral tone.

11. The Committee shall have power, without assigning any reason either to refuse admission to any girl or to discharge one already admitted, in the interests of the general well-being of the school.

12. The Committee shall have power to make recommendations to the Inspector-General of Education regarding—

(1) Such general rules for the management of the school as in their opinion are calculated to promote its efficiency and popularity.

(2) Any other matters affecting the progress, efficiency or popularity of their school.

(3) The appointment, promotion, punishment, suspension or dismissal of any member of the school establishment, as well as the grant of leave to the same.

13. In the case of the Maharani's College, the Lady Superintendent will, in all matters of importance, send all official communications to the Inspector-General of Education through the Honorary Secretary of the Committee. At the same time the Inspector-General will keep the Honorary Secretary informed of the action taken on the Lady Superintendent's communication.

14. In the case of Girls' Schools at District Head-quarters, the Honorary Secretaries of Committees will communicate with the Inspector-General. In the case of all other schools, Honorary Secretaries of Committees will communicate with the Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

15. The Inspector-General may delegate to the Lady Superintendent of the Maharani's College or to the Presidents of Girls' Schools at District Head-quarters, all or any of the powers exercised by Deputy Inspectors in regard to the imposition of fines or the grant of leave, provided that in both cases a timely report of the same is sent to him, and provided further that in the latter case no appointment of a temporary successor at an additional cost to Government is involved.

CHAPTER III—CONDITIONS OF RECOGNITION OF SCHOOLS.

An institution which receives no aid from public funds but is organised and conducted in substantial accordance with the Mysore Educational Rules is entitled to recognition as an institution preparing for the Local or University Examinations or to the benefits of inspection and supervision provided that

(1) It adopts the curriculum of studies prescribed by the Department and

(2) It levies fees at rates which are not lower than the minimum rates prescribed by Government.

CHAPTER IV—RULES REGARDING THE RATES AND COLLECTION OF FEES AND FREE STUDENTSHIPS IN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL, AIDED AND OTHER RECOGNISED SCHOOLS.

(Government Order C. No. 197-271, dated 24th January 1894.)

1. Monthly fees shall be levied in all Government, Municipal, Aided and other Recognised Schools except in the Lower Primary standards of village elementary schools and all girls' schools which shall, as at present, continue to be free.

Rates of Fees.

(Government Order No. G. 3356—Ed., dated 6th January 1904, and No. 3116-32—Ed. 231-06-3, dated 4th October 1907.)

2. The following shall be the minimum rates of monthly fees in Colleges, Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools for boys:—

Colleges.

F. A. Class	....	Rs. 4	per month.
B. A. Classes—			
English Language	....	„ 2	do
Science Division	....	„ 2	do
Second Language	....	„ 1	do
		5	do

High Schools.

IV Form	....	Rs. 2	per month.
V Form	....	„ 2½	do
VI Form	....	„ 2½	do

Middle Schools.

I	Anglo-Vernacular Class	8 annas	per month.
II	Do	12 „	do
III	Do or I Form	Re. 1	do
IV	Do or II Form	Rs. 1¼	do
V	Do or III Form	Rs. 1½	do

Taluk Schools (Vernacular.)

Lower Primary Classes, (Infant and I)	.... 2 annas	per month.
Upper Primary Classes, II and III	.... 3 „	do
Middle School Classes IV and V.	.... 4 „	do

Village Elementary Schools.

Lower Primary Classes, (Infant and I)	no fees.	
Upper Primary Classes, II and III	no fees.	
Middle School Classes, IV and V	.... 2 annas	do.

Special Fees.

3. In addition to ordinary fees, special fees may be levied from pupils for the use of the Library, or Reading-room or for any other special convenience.

Bangalore and Mysore.

(Government Order C. No. 197-271, dated 24th January 1894.)

4. In the towns of Bangalore and Mysore it will be open to the Head Masters of Aided and Municipal Schools to levy by mutual agreement higher rates of fees for vernacular instruction than those prescribed in Rule 6 and, when such agreement is arrived at, the higher rates of fees shall be adopted in the Government Schools also.

Rajput Boys.

(G. O. No. 3418-9—Ed. 79, dated 9th September 1895, and No. 4527—Ed. 113, dated 24th October 1895.)

5. Heads of Colleges and Schools are authorized to remit wholly or partly the fees due by such boys of the Hindustani-Rajput community as may be found on inquiry to be really unable from poverty and straitened resources to pay the same.

Muhammadan Boys.

(G. O. C. No. 197-271, dated 24th January 1894.)

6. The rates of fees for Muhammadan boys in all Government Schools shall be half the usual rates.

Free and Half-free Studentships.

7. Free and half-free studentships shall be given only to those who deserve to hold them on account of both poverty and merit.

8. The number of scholarships and free and half-free studentships shall together not exceed twenty per cent of the average number on the roll of the class for the month after excluding Muhammadan and Rajput free and half-free students.

9. No free or half-free studentships shall be granted in classes below the IV in Taluk Government, Municipal and Aided Vernacular Schools.

Collection of School Fees.

(Circular No. 9, dated 7th September 1900.)

10. The last day for payment of the monthly fee in advance is the 15th of the month, or, if the 15th happens to be a holiday, the first working day after the 15th.

11. Not more than three specified days inclusive of the last day of payment shall be appointed beforehand by the Head Master for the collection of the monthly fee in each class.

12. The class master or one of the assistant masters shall be made responsible for the collection of fees in each class on the appointed days. The fees collected by a master shall be acknowledged by him in the register of attendance and fees, and paid by him to the Head Master on the same day at such an hour as will enable the Head Master to remit the amount to the Treasury on the same day. The Head Master shall acknowledge the amount received from the assistant master at the foot of the class register of attendance.

13. If a pupil fails to pay his fee on the 15th, or, when the 15th is a holiday, on the first working day after the 15th, a fine may be imposed at the discretion of the Head-master not exceeding two annas in an Anglo-Vernacular School, and not exceeding half an anna in a Vernacular School. If the fee together with the fine, when a fine is imposed, is not paid on or before the 25th of the month, the pupil's name shall be struck off the roll. If a boy, whose name is struck off is re-admitted in future, he shall, in addition to the fee due on the day on which his name is struck off pay a fresh admission fee but no fine.

14. If a pupil obtains admission newly into a school on or before the 24th of the month, he shall pay the monthly fee together with the admission fee. No new admissions shall be made after the 24th of the month.

15. If a pupil leaves school before the first day appointed by the Head Master for the collection of fees he shall be excused the fee for the month in which he leaves.

16. The fees and fines collected or received by a Head Master shall be paid into the Treasury on the same day and shall not be retained in his possession longer than is absolutely necessary. When necessary the last payment of fees into the Treasury should be made on the 25th of the month.

17. The amounts paid into the Treasury together with the date or dates of payment shall be stated in the monthly return of attendance and fees, and the Treasury receipts shall be attached to the monthly return.

18. The fee for the month of May shall be collected in advance along with the fee for April, and the fee for December shall be collected in advance along with the fee for November. The fees of Form VI may be collected at the discretion of the Head Master for the last four months of the year in advance and similarly those of Form III for the last five months in advance before the first day of the selection examination.

CHAPTER V.—COURSES OF INSTRUCTION AND STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION.

1. The courses of instruction and standards of Examination which are appended to these rules are prescribed for all Public Schools whether Government, Municipal, Aided or Unaided. The time allotted in the courses of instruction is for the general guidance of teachers.

2. From the list of authorised Text-books Managers and Head Masters are at liberty to select for use such books as they think most suitable. Government reserves to itself the right to forbid or prescribe the use of any book or books in recognised schools.

Media of Instruction.

(Circular No. 10, dated 2nd January 1904.)

3. *Middle Anglo-Vernacular Classes.*—In Anglo-Vernacular classes I to V of Middle Anglo-Vernacular Schools, English shall be taught as a language and the

medium of instruction shall as a rule be the pupils' vernacular. But this rule should not prevent teachers from using the English language during the English lesson. In fact teachers of Anglo-Vernacular Schools should encourage their pupils to talk in English and should talk to them in English on all occasions when it is possible to do so and especially during the English lessons, provided they are careful to see that they are fully understood by the pupils and that the pupils do not use English words and phrases without fully understanding them. Arithmetic should be taught in the IV and V Anglo-Vernacular classes in English. Indian History and Geography may be taught in the IV Anglo-Vernacular class and shall be taught in the V A.-V. class from English Text-books. During the lessons in History and Geography in the V Anglo-Vernacular class teachers should encourage their pupils as far as possible to talk in English.

4. *High School Forms IV to VI.*—In Forms IV, V and VI of High Schools the medium of instruction shall be English, and all subjects other than a Vernacular or classical language shall be taught from English Text-books. Both teachers and pupils during all lessons, except the lessons in a vernacular or classical language, shall as a rule talk in English. But this rule should not prevent teachers even in a High School Form from talking in the pupils' vernacular, when the pupils are unable to grasp the full meaning of what they are taught in English.

GENERAL RULE.

5. The aim of teachers should always be to secure precision of thought and expression whether the language used in teaching is English or a Vernacular, the former being used in teaching High School Forms and the latter in teaching Middle Anglo-Vernacular classes as far as possible in accordance with the principles defined in paras 3 and 4.